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Silver Billy Beldham 1766-1862

An early drawing of a three stump wicket at Farnham Cricket Club

Lumpy's Stumpy Legacy

The Chertsey Society is seeking to erect a permanent memorial in the Abbey grounds, in commemoration of a very important event that took place there in 1776. This was the first game of cricket played with three stumps instead of two, which worked to the benefit of one of the game's early heroes, Edward 'Lumpy' Stevens.

Born in Send, he first gained prominence as a precise, yet ferocious, bowler for the club at Ripley where he was in the company of two other famous cricketers, Yalden and Thomas 'Daddy' White. Later in his career he played for the England team, and after a defining game against Hambledon, another famous early club, the decision was made to add a third stump. The last man in for Hambledon had needed 14 runs and got them, even though 'Lumpy' had three times bowled between the two stumps. The result was thought unfair, and so at a subsequent game at Chertsey against Coulsdon on the 5th September 1776 a third stump was put in place. 'Lumpy' triumphed, and the modern game was born.

Lumpy was a semi-professional cricketer otherwise employed as a gardener by his patron, the Earl of Tankerville of the Mount Felix estate in Chertsey. His butler also played for the Chertsey team. The nickname may have been on account of his size - he once ate a whole apple pie at a Hambledon club dinner - but another view is that it derived from the way he bowled. He died aged 84 and his gravestone survives in Walton-on-Thames churchyard.

The Chertsey Society proposals, as I understand them from a report in **The Independent**, are for a 30 foot high monument to include representations of an old style pair of stumps with curved bats and a modern set of stumps and bat. They intend to reveal more detailed proposals this autumn.



*Fete on the Cricket Field Chertsey
August 2nd 1859
being the day of the inauguration of the Church bells*

Battlebridge Lane, Merstham: A late Iron Age/early Roman settlement enclosure with prehistoric and early/middle Saxon deposits (TQ 2872 5244)

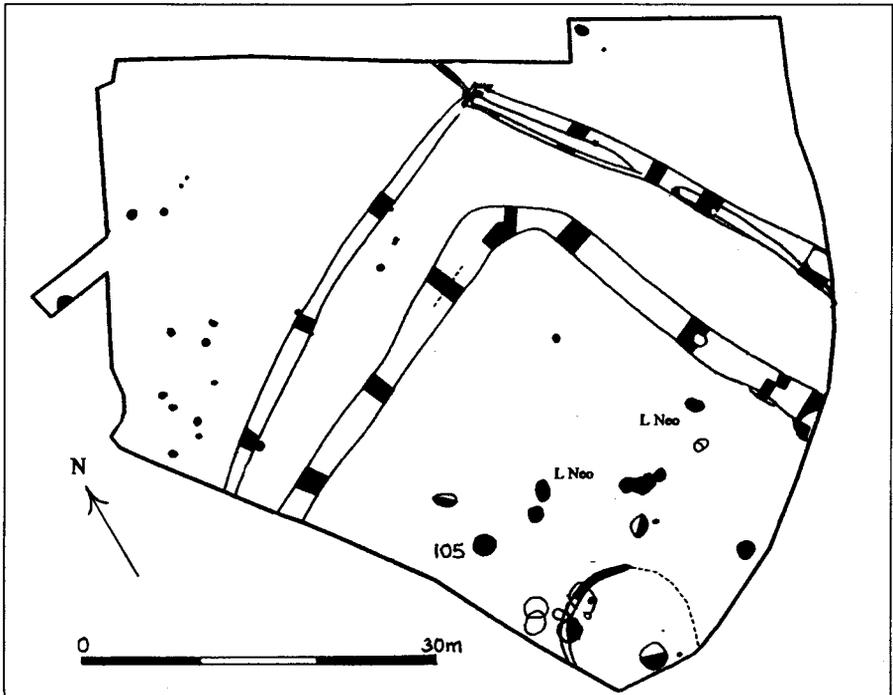
M J Saunders and S D G Weaver

The site lies north of Redhill and west of South Merstham on a generally level parcel of land on the corner of Battlebridge Lane and Wells Place. The local geology is brickearth overlying Folkestone Beds (Upper Greensand) and it was the latter that was mainly encountered on the site.

Following a desktop study undertaken by Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS) (Lowe 1998) an evaluation by trial trenching by the same archaeological contractor was carried out prior to the development of the site for a light industrial unit (Weaver and Saunders 1999). This identified a pit and ditch of late Iron Age date and a Roman pit and ditch. One of the ditches was possibly part of a curvilinear boundary ditch and, taken as a whole, the features were thought to belong to a small rural settlement.

The excavation by TVAS in 1999 uncovered c3300 m². Ditches/gullies, pits and postholes were revealed and seven phases of activity have been identified: Mesolithic, Late Neolithic, Late Bronze/Early Iron Age, Middle to Late Iron Age, Late Iron Age to early Roman, late Roman and early/middle Saxon.

The Mesolithic period is represented by a collection of struck flint which was neither large enough nor sufficiently clustered to suggest an occupation site. It does, however, support previous findings that the Greensand of the Weald was a particularly favoured zone for Mesolithic settlement. The discovery of one certain and another possible Late Neolithic pit was an unexpected bonus. Pottery of this period includes examples of both Peterborough and Grooved Ware traditions. A few sherds of Late Bronze/Early Iron Age pottery were also found, pointing to some activity in the



Battlebridge Lane, Merstham: all features. Excavated features and sections shown black.

area at this time, although it was not until the Mid to Late Iron Age that the site was again occupied. Only two isolated pits can be ascribed to this period, however, and during this phase, the settlement appears to have been unenclosed.

The main period of settlement had been during the Late Iron Age and early Roman period. A rectilinear enclosure was at first defined by a single ditch and later by two ditches and a gully. Only one corner of it lay within the excavated area and it was not possible to estimate its size. The enclosure may have been isolated, at least in its early phases, and not part of a series of paddocks or fields. A roundhouse defined by a ring gully was found within, and although the pottery from it spanned the period 50 BC to AD 60, lack of evidence for its recutting suggests a shorter period of use.

It is difficult to be conclusive regarding the social and economic status of the settlement during this phase although some evidence for its agricultural economy was recovered. The faunal assemblage, dominated by cattle and sheep/goat with some horse, is typical of this period. Of particular interest is a large quantity of emmer wheat recovered from a storage pit, which appears to represent the cultivation of a species that had largely been replaced at this time by spelt wheat. The range of artefacts recovered, including a simple form of pennanular brooch found in the inner enclosure ditch, would seem to indicate a low status farmstead of modest proportions, perhaps occupied by an extended family group. The dearth of quality finewares and the small quantity of pottery in general supports this.

The wide variety of pottery fabrics present suggests a lack of pottery producers in the vicinity and, as a consequence, wares were being supplied from a large number of sources, many quite distant. Vessel types include jars, beakers and storage jars, and to a lesser extent platters and saucepan pots. Of interest is a cordon-necked jar that bears traces of bitumen or resin on the rim and shoulder. This might have been a sealed container for some type of produce. One of the Kentish potteries supplying the site was Keston, 16km to the north-east, which had also supplied a recently excavated Roman enclosure at Betchworth where a cordoned jar was also found with



Early Roman Pit 105 with parts of horse skull(s) and a centrally placed dog skull.

traces of resin or bitumen sealant on the neck. This, also, has been suggested to have been traded as packaging for some product of the Keston Villa estate by Malcolm Lyne.

Few comparable sites exist in Surrey, although there are similarities between Battlebridge Lane and Franks Sandpit, Betchworth (Williams 1998) and possibly with Charterhouse (Hall 1999). Excavations at Betchworth in 1995/1996 included a rectilinear ditched enclosure of Late Iron Age Roman date. Battlebridge Lane, with its main focus of activity in the Late Iron Age/early Roman period, may also be comparable with a site at Charterhouse associated with a cemetery of similar date, although the latter was of a much shorter duration, lasting from between AD 50 to 90. As at Battlebridge Lane, imported fine tablewares were noticeable by their absence, with most pottery comprising cooking and storage vessels. The quernstones from Charterhouse and Battlebridge Lane are likely to have originated from the same source - Lodsworth in West Sussex.

Three pits produced small amounts of early 3rd century pottery, but there was no evidence of later Roman occupation.

The evidence for Saxon occupation at Battlebridge is even more limited, but clear. Little can be said about the nature, scale and duration of occupation, but these findings are an important addition to the known distribution of early/middle Saxon settlement in this part of Surrey. Very few sites and finds were known when the last comprehensive survey of the county was compiled (Poulton 1987) and this position has not markedly changed in the intervening years, despite a large increase in fieldwork. During the first half of the 5th century Saxon settlement began to develop in the north of the county and the late 6th century saw the spread of settlement throughout the region (Poulton 1987, 213). The site at Battlebridge Lane appears to conform to this generalised pattern.

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Southwark in the Domesday Book

Graham Dawson

For most localities in England Domesday Book provides the first substantial evidence, but, unfortunately, its description of Southwark is very incomplete. The only Southwark entry occurs under Odo, Bishop of Bayeux's holding, though the jury obviously did provide information about others because the scribe included items about two more which had nothing to do with Odo.

This incompleteness has not been recognised by historians and has distorted our picture of late 11th century Southwark. For example, the Victoria County History says that Domesday Book gives a value for the King's interests in Southwark for which it uses the present tense *habet*, but says this must be a mistake for the past tense *habebat* because the King had no interests in Southwark. This is presumably on the basis that there is no entry for Southwark under the King's holdings, which is quite erroneous, however, because we know from later evidence that the King had substantial interests in Southwark.

More important is the question of the church. The Odo entry mentions a

monasterium, which is usually interpreted as a minster. Minster churches were a Saxon form of ecclesiastical organisation where one church with a relatively large staff covered a wide area, its *parochia*. All historians, except one, have identified this with the church later to be Southwark Priory and now Southwark Cathedral. Although there are good reasons for accepting this as the site of the Saxon minster, as the entry is incomplete, the possibility that there were other churches in Southwark at that time has to be considered.

Domesday Book clearly shows that the minster's *parochia* had already been severely fragmented, with parish churches at Lambeth and Bermondsey, for example, which must once have been part of it. Odo's holdings in Southwark relate to his position as Earl of Kent and, when he fell, the Warennes took over as Earls of Surrey. They also held a church in Southwark, though not St Mary's but St Olave's, which they gave to Lewes Priory, probably between 1090 and 1121. It seems reasonable to suggest, therefore, as Miss Honeybourne once did, that the church mentioned in Domesday Book is St Olave's not St Mary's, and that St Mary's existed as the minster church but was omitted from Domesday Book because it was not held by Odo. We are also told that Odo had given the church to Aethelwold and then to Ralph in exchange for a house: this suggests a parish church rather than a minster since in the 11th century parish churches were usually held by hereditary priests whose position was, according to Barlow (*The English Church 1066-1154* p51), similar to other tenants of their lord. The description of it as a *monasterium* is a problem though this term is only used once, whereas twice it is called *ecclesia* which is used for any church.

In fact the entry about the church is obscure, as is much of the Southwark entry, and it says that Edward the Confessor held it on the day he died, but it also says that whoever held the church then held it of the King. It seems strange that only twenty years later the jury did not know who this person was, but since Harold Godwinson was the local earl before he became King, it should have been him, as Odo 'inherited'



his interests; perhaps he had become a 'non-person'. It is significant that when the 'Earl's penny' is described it is Godwin who is said to have held it, though he died in 1053, and not Harold. It is possible that the clerk, in summarising the returns of the Southwark jury, imported the term *monasterium* from another entry, perhaps that for the King, as he certainly imported the entry about the value of the King's interests there, and the entry about it being held by Edward the Confessor could be part of the imported section and be clumsily combined with that for St Olave's.

The house for which Odo exchanged the church may have been a tenement called the Toll House or Blue Boar on the east side of Borough High Street just south of King's Head Yard. This was the only house the Warrenes are known to have held for which there is no record of their acquiring it. It is interesting that, of the two priests. Aethelwold has a Saxon name, while Ralph, a Norman one. This might suggest that Aethelwold was already in occupation at the Conquest and that at some point, perhaps at his death, Odo replaced him with a Norman (or a Saxon with a Norman name, though that seems unlikely at this early period). It would also, of course, mean that St Olave's was created before the Conquest and, since Odo took over Harold's interests, it is not unlikely that Harold was its founder. A dedication to St Olave would fit with such a member of the Anglo-Danish aristocracy. If so, it would explain why the holder before the Conquest was not named, since if Godwin had founded it, he could have been mentioned as he was concerning the 'Earl's penny'. It is also possible that St Olave's and St George's were founded in the same period, though both are first recorded in the fifty years after the Conquest; but if the scribe is conflating the entries of St Mary's and St Olave's it would argue for there being only two churches with the scribe thinking there was only one.

There are other puzzles in the entry for Odo. The sheriff denied that he had ever received an order from the King about 'this matter', which is recorded immediately after the statement about Odo granting the church to Aethelwold and Ralph. It may relate to Odo's grant of a tideway or dock, which is lumped with his grant of the church since it is difficult to see why Odo would have needed royal permission to install a priest.



St. Olave's, Southwark in the early 19th century; note that the medieval tower has been replaced.

Martha Carlin (*Medieval Southwark* p15) says that Domesday Book shows Southwark was unmanorialised without a direct lord of its own, but this is based on the assumption that the Domesday Book entry is complete. If one accepts that other entries were omitted, then Southwark may have had many lords and there is evidence that this was so. The archbishop of Canterbury was the lord of most of eastern Southwark from a very early date and possibly before Domesday. Similarly, what was later Paris Garden manor was granted to Bermondsey Priory in 1113, according to the Bermondsey Annals, by Robert Marmion. In 1122, according to the same Annals, Thomas de Ardern and Thomas his son gave Bermondsey Priory the church of St George's. Bermondsey's manor of Southwark, though otherwise confined to the west side of Borough High Street, included the area around St George's church, which suggests that the Arderns gave the lordship of that segment to Bermondsey, as well as the church. These hints of divided lordship prevented Southwark developing into a full-blown borough in the 12th and 13th centuries, despite various attempts.

First printed in the September 1999 Newsletter (no. 79) of the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society. Many thanks.

The Mining Records of Robert Hunt (1858)

Paul W Sowan

The earliest comprehensive national listings of building-stone quarries are included within the Domesday survey of 1086, and the 1839 report of Barry *et al* on the selection of stone for the new Houses of Parliament. The former notes eight in England (of which two were clearly for millstones), including '*duae fossae lapidum*' in the manor of Limpsfield, now identified as underground building-stone quarries in the Upper Greensand in what subsequently became the parish of Chaldon. The 1839 report describes 109 quarries throughout the British Isles, of which only that at Gatton, and also of Upper Greensand, was in Surrey.

For any real detail for Surrey before the lists published by HM Inspectors of Mines and Quarries under the 1872 *Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act* and the 1894 *Quarries Act* we have to turn to Robert Hunt's pioneering list for 1858. A Mining Records Office had operated under Hunt for some 20 years, but there was no statutory requirement at first for mineral operators to furnish any returns other than for coal and ironstone. Relying on goodwill and persistence, Hunt secured voluntary returns relating to metalliferous mines as well. Earlier volumes in his *Mining Records* series deal almost exclusively with coal, ironstone, and metalliferous mines. Only in 1860 did he publish a Part II (for 1858), containing details of miscellaneous mineral works arranged by counties. Apart from occasional short mentions of silver sand at Reigate, earlier and later volumes in the series have nothing to tell us about Surrey. Geological details, often inaccurate, are given, and have been omitted below. Spelling mistakes are not uncommon, eg Thomas Daun (for Dann) at Reigate Hill; and places are not infrequently listed under the wrong county, eg Tunbridge Wells under Surrey. It should be remembered that Hunt almost certainly visited only a fraction of the places listed. He wrote to those of which he knew, and listed only those whose owners responded. The list can hardly be assumed to be complete, therefore, and although it is the list published for 1858, one may suspect it was compiled from returns received over several preceding years.

Although the series title *Mining Records* was used, Hunt clearly included both openworks and underground workings in his lists. Usually, it is not made clear which were which. The meanings of 'mine' and 'quarry' had yet to be fixed in law by the 1872 and 1894 Acts mentioned. *Mineral statistics* in the title is perhaps justified if the older sense of statistics, an account of the state of the industry, was intended. Few statistics in the modern sense of production figures are included, although some statements of quoted or estimated annual production are given.

Clay, manufactured

Under this heading Hunt lists 46 establishments. He estimated that 75 million bricks, tiles, drain pipes, etc, were manufactured annually in Surrey, at a value of some £83,000.

Name of brickfield or kiln	Near	Freeholder	Manufacturer	Products
Baynard's Park	Guildford	T H Thurlow	Thos Alcock	Bricks
Belchingley[sic]	Reigate			Bricks
Borough Street	Deptford			Bricks and drain pipes
Brixton	Brixton	WBB Harvey Esq	William Coulson	Bricks and drain pipes
Brockley Hill	Forest Hill			Bricks
Carshalton	Croydon			
Cheam	Epsom		WJ Baker	Bricks
Cross Roads	Croydon		Mr Hodgson	Bricks
Dippen Hall	Farnham	Caroline Payne, late J Mainwaring Payne	Artificial Stone Company	Red, white and yellow bricks, artificial stone, terra cotta wares
Dorking	Dorking		Thomas Browning	Works suspended, not being allowed to dig earth on waste land
Dunsford Road	Wandsworth		Jos Mears	Bricks and tiles
East Dulwich	Peckham Rye		Mr Skimmer	Bricks
Epsom Common	Epsom		Mr Andrews	Bricks, tiles and draining pipes
Epsom Kiln	Epsom		Stone and Swallow	Bricks, tiles and draining pipes
Epsom Brick Yard	Epsom		Stone and Swallow	Bricks, tiles and draining pipes
Ewell	Ewell		W Hobman	Bricks and tiles
Farnham	Farnham	B & H Nichols		Bricks
Guildford	Guildford	Henry Loe		Bricks
Hambledon	Godalming			Bricks and tiles
Horley	Reigate		John Thomson	Bricks
Kimarsley	Reigate	JW Sherrard		Bricks
King's Quarries. (King's Quarry, owned by the Earl of Abergavenny, is also listed under Kent)	Tunbridge Wells		William Hutchison	Indurated stone
Kingston Hill	Kingston Hill		Benjamin Looker	Bricks and tiles
Kingswood Warren	Walton		Thomas Alcock	Bricks
Leatherhead Kiln	Leatherhead		Mr Morten	Bricks, tiles and draining pipes
Leatherhead Brick Yard	Leatherhead		Henderson Esq/Mr Box	Bricks, tiles and draining pipes
Merstham	Merstham			Bricks
Merton Lane	Mitcham		Wm Mears	Bricks
Moreland Road	Croydon		W Vaughan Esq	Bricks
Newton Wood	Epsom	Mrs Howard	Mr Fullix	Bricks, tiles, &c. [sic]
Nonesuch Park	Ewell	WFG Farmer Esq	Stone and Swallow	Bricks, tiles and pipes
Norbiton	Kingston		Benjamin Looker	Bricks, tiles, drain pipes, ground indicators, &c; gault brought from Maidstone, and pipe clay from Bagshot and Poole
Norhend	Croydon		Mr Potter	Bricks
Nunhead	Peckham		Mr Davis	Bricks
Ockham		Lord Lovelace		Bricks and tiles
Ockley	Dorking	Rev W Margesson		Bricks and tiles
Peckham Rye Pottery	Peckham		S Marshall	Pots, pipes and tiles
Penge	Penge		Penge Brick Co.	Bricks, 50,000
Roupeil Park	Lower Norwood		Messrs Truman & Co.	Bricks
Stockwell	Sutton	Captain Abstie	Kemsley	Bricks
Stourbridge Brick Yard	Dorking	Heathfield Young's Executors	Harman Young	Bricks, 400,000
Sutton	Sutton		Messrs Ferrige	Bricks, tiles and drainage pipes
Walton	Dorking		Mrs Vincent	Bricks, tiles and drainage pipes
Westcott	Dorking	GA Fuller	George Arthur Fuller	Bricks of all kinds, 439,500; tiles of all kinds, 93,5000; pipes of various sizes and kinds, 74,700
Woodbridge Hill	Guildford		W & Thomas Smith	Bricks, 300,000; tiles, 40,000

Quarries

Details are given for 28, although the two in Alton within Hampshire, and that for Longton might have been in Kent. Numbers in brackets refer to Hunt's notes at the end of this section.

<i>Name of quarry</i>	<i>Near</i>	<i>Freeholder</i>	<i>Quarryman</i>	
<i>Albury (1)</i>	<i>Gomshall</i>	<i>Henry Drummond Esq, MP</i>		<i>Chalk, used for window sills, door frames</i>
<i>Albury</i>	<i>Gomshall</i>	<i>Henry Drummond Esq,</i>		<i>Ironstone, U Greensand - a ferruginous grit, of which Mr Drummond's house is built</i>
<i>Alton</i>	<i>Alton*</i>			<i>Freestone, Upper Greensand - this, called in this and the adjoining county the "Malm Rock" is in much request for the beds of ovens; also for lining lime kilns, and for fronts of houses and chimney pieces</i>
<i>Alton</i>	<i>Alton</i>			<i>Blue Rock, Upper Greensand - this chert, which is associated with the above, is used for pitching stables, paths and courts, building dry walls, and for roads</i>
<i>Betchworth</i>	<i>Reigate</i>		<i>Hall & Co</i>	<i>Chalk - burnt for lime</i>
<i>Betchworth</i>	<i>Reigate</i>		<i>Mr Batchellou</i>	<i>Firestone, U Greensand - Firestone (2)</i>
<i>Caterham</i>	<i>Caterham</i>			<i>Chalk - burnt largely for lime</i>
<i>Crandall Forest Green</i>	<i>Farnham Dorking</i>		<i>Mr Stent</i>	<i>Chalk - burnt for lime</i> <i>Snagshell stone,</i> <i>Wealden - used for roads</i>
<i>Fullers' Earth</i>	<i>Reigate</i>		<i>Rogers and Hyman</i>	<i>Lower Greensand - firestone, with the fullers' earth</i>
<i>Gatton</i>	<i>Merstham</i>	<i>Lord Monson</i>	<i>W Wakefield</i>	<i>Firestone, Lower Greensand - Hampton Court, Windsor Castle, and Town Hall, Croydon. 1s 4d per cubic foot</i>
<i>Godalming</i>	<i>Godalming</i>	<i>R Peacock Esq</i>		<i>Bargate stone, Lower Greensand - buildings in Godalming</i>
<i>Godalming</i>	<i>Godalming</i>	<i>Fred Medhurst Esq</i>		<i>Bargate Stone, Lower Greensand - bridges, churches, &c. The cavalry barracks at Aldershot paved with it. 3s to 5s per load. 10,000 loads of 45 cubic feet.</i>
<i>Godstone</i>	<i>Godstone</i>	<i>Sir William Clayton</i>	<i>Mr Stenning</i>	<i>Freestone, Upper Greensand - used for buildings and for repairing roads. Firestone for glass furnaces, hearthstones, &c.</i>
<i>Godstone</i>	<i>Caterham</i>		<i>Godstone Stone Co</i>	<i>Firestone, Upper Greensand - in great request for glass-houses and for furnace beds. London is chiefly supplied with hearthstones from this quarry</i>
<i>Hog's Back</i>	<i>Guildford</i>			<i>Chalk - burned for lime; used for agriculture and for building</i>
<i>Holloway Hill</i>	<i>Godalming</i>			<i>Bargate stone, Lower Greensand - buildings in Godalming</i>
<i>Huntley's Farm</i>	<i>Godalming</i>			<i>Bargate stone, Lower Greensand - buildings in Godalming</i>

Name of quarry	Near	Freeholder	Quarryman	
King's Quarry	Godalming			Bargate stone, Lower Greensand - used for buildings in Godalming
Longton [Possibly to be identified with the Langton, near Speldhurst, listed under Kent?]				
Loseley Park Merstham	Merstham	J More-Molyneux Esq	Hall and Co	Chalk Chalk - burned for lime. Limestone is sold at 1s 9d square yard; chalk in large pieces, 3s 6d waggon load
Nutfield	Reigate		Mr Cawley	Fullers' earth - see Fuller's earth - below
Oxtead Reigate Hill	Godstone Reigate (3)		Thomas Dann (4)	Chalk - burned for lime Chalk - the grey-stone lime. Lime, 9s square yard; chalk 3s 6d a waggon Load. Small, for roads, given away. 1,2000 tons
Shalford	Gomshall			Chalk - much of the harder and lower portions of chalk around Guildford is used for building
Sheire	Gomshall	Henry Drummond Esq		Ironstone, Lower Greensand - used in rough walls
Stoke	Gomshall	Mr Taylor	Rich Heather	Soft chalk for agricultural purposes and for bricks. 6d per horse for each horse entering the quarry; the horse is supposed to remove 5 cwt of soft chalk. 1,000 tons

(1) Albury: There are in Albury and Sheire three kinds of stone in building, besides the flints in the chalk but, speaking correctly, there are no quarries. (1) The hard bed of chalk which is the lowest, and lays immediately over the blue clay. The bed, however, is nearly worked out. In former times it was much used for window and door frames, quoins and sills. (2) The ironstone of the Green-sand formation; it is found in detached masses of various thickness, from half an inch to a foot, and can only be employed in rough walls. (3) A sandstone which varies in hardness as it is deep; its use, therefore, depends upon that for which it is to be employed. The upper beds will do for low walls, and there is hardly any that would not crush under the pressure of high walls. - Henry Drummond, Albury Park, Guildford.

(2) The Firestone is a soft, calcareous sandstone, geologically Upper Green-sand, worked out in slabs about 10 inches thick. It is used to form the floors of glass furnace, also for hearths, backs of fireplaces and stoves and it is used for cleaning hearths (thence called hearthstone), and to some extent as a building stone. 20 cubic feet to the ton.

(3) Several lime (chalk) quarries are between Reigate and Dorking, and at Merstham, producing annually 30,000 tons.

(4) Thomas Dann, 'a local lime and coal merchant' according to Hooper.

Miscellaneous earthy minerals

Sand

Reigate - Sands of various kinds are sent from this district, to the extent of 20 tons of 20 bushels to the ton per week, at 5s per ton, or 1,040 tons per ann, of the value of 260l.

Fuller's earth

Reigate Fuller's Earth Works
Nutfield

Reigate
Reigate

Rogers Y Hyman
T Cawley

The Fuller's Earth occurs in beds varying in thickness from 1 foot to 15 feet or more. Sometimes interstratified with sandstone. About 12,000 tons dried are sent away annually.

Analysis of two varieties found at the Reigate Fuller's Earth Works are also provided in percentages:

	Alumina	Silica	Lime	Magnesia	Ox. of iron	Soda	Water
Blue	18	42	4	2	6	5	23
Yellow	11	44	5	2	10	5	21

References

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- Hooper, Wolfrid, 1945, *Reigate: its story through the ages. A history of the town and parish, including Redhill*. Surrey Archaeological Society.
- Hunt, Robert, 1860, *Mining Records. Mineral statistics of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Being Part II for 1858*. Memoir Geological Survey of Great Britain [Entries for Surrey are in pages 40-42 (clay pits), 172-175 ('quarries'), 375 (sand), and 377 (Fuller's earth)].

COUNCIL MATTERS

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SURREY 2001: TOWARDS A RESEARCH AGENDA FOR THE 21st CENTURY

2nd and 3rd June 2001

University of Surrey

It is seventeen years since the last major conference review of Surrey's early past was held and subsequently published in 1987 as *The Archaeology of Surrey to 1540*. New fieldwork and research, allied with a range of new analytical approaches, have since begun to re-shape the ways in which we view our past.

This weekend conference will provide an opportunity to hear about aspects of the past of the historic county presented in a more thematic and 'cross-curricular' way. The intention is not to attempt a complete overview, however, or even to seek to update the 1987 volume, but to offer some new perspectives for the future, based on significant advances which have been identified in recent years.

Speakers will include: David Miles, Chief Archaeologist of English Heritage, Dr David Bird, Surrey County Council Principal Archaeologist, Dr Simon Thurley, Director of the Museum of London, Dr Peter Reynolds, Director of Butser Ancient Farm, Professor Marilyn Palmer, Past-President and Editor, Association for Industrial Archaeology.

The Conference proceedings will be published, along with other commissioned papers, in a volume timed to coincide with the Society's 150th anniversary in 2004.

Application forms will be despatched to all members of the Society in January. Non-members who would like to be put on the mailing list should write to: Conference 2001, Surrey Archaeological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford, GU1 3SX. Tel/fax: 01483 532454. Email: surreyarch@compuserve.com

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY

Mickleham Downs Excavation

17th - 24th September 2000

As part of the landscape survey of an area of the North Downs in Mickleham, Leatherhead and Headley parishes, we will be carrying out a series of small excavations aimed at investigating features already recorded.

Among these will be examples from a series of field boundaries thought to be prehistoric in origin and part of an apparently coaxial system existing on both sides of the River Mole. Several mounds have been located, one of which either overlies part of the field system, or has had the latter aligned on it, and this relationship will be elucidated and the nature of the mound examined.

Anyone interested in getting involved should contact Judie English on 01483 - 276724 (j.english@surrey.ac.uk).

SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP

2000 Conservation Award Presentation and Annual General Meeting

Saturday 30th September at 2.30 pm

Salters, Castle Street, Guildford

The Surrey Industrial History Group's Conservation Award for 2000 is being presented to J D Witherspoon plc, in association with the architects Tuffin, Ferraby and Taylor, for the restoration and conversion of the Rodboro Buildings in Guildford, which were originally built by Dennis Bros. in 1903 as the first purpose-built car factory in the world.

2.30 pm Annual General Meeting

3.00 pm Presentation of the Conservation Plaque by Professor Alan Crocker (President, Surrey Archaeological Society), followed by two Talks:

'Dennis Bros. - The Early Years'

Gordon Knowle

'The restoration and Conversion Project'

Malcolm Flegg of Tuffin, Ferraby and Taylor

Following the talks, members may visit the Rodboro Buildings.

Non-members welcome, but may not participate in the AGM.

RECENT WORK BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNITS WORKING IN THE HISTORIC COUNTY OF SURREY

The fieldwork projects listed below were, for the most part, undertaken in 1999, and by archaeological contractors operating in the London boroughs of old Surrey. A key to the acronyms is provided below, and the letters and numbers at the end of each entry is the site code. For those who don't know the jargon, watching briefs are intermittent visits undertaken when development is in progress and usually occur on the day after important remains have been destroyed; evaluations involve the opening-up of several trenches by machine, often in the only areas of the site where there isn't much archaeology; and post-excavation assessments are usually exercises in trying to make sense of too few finds from miniscule excavated samples of uncovered features.

AOC	Archaeological Operations and Conservation Ltd
MOLAS	Museum of London Archaeological Services
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
RPSC	RPS Clout
SuAS	Sutton Archaeological Services
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
NSFF	No significant finds or features

Croydon

Beddington Cross (TQ 3015 6677). Watching Brief by RPSC. Twenty-five later Neolithic or Bronze Age features including a ditch, two probable post-holes and

various pits and hollows. The only finds recovered - calcined flints - were from six of them. BDT 98.

Croydon, Archbishop Tenison's School, Sleborne Road (TQ 3358 6512). Evaluation by MOLAS. *NSFF*. SLB 99.

Croydon, Royal Russell School, Coombe Lane (TQ 3484 6380). Evaluation by SuAS. *NSFF*. CBC 99.

Lambeth

Clapham, 13-21 Old Town (TQ 2924 7567). Watching Brief by SuAS. Late 18th century to modern pits, dome-topped sump or soakaway with tile channel drain and another brick structure. ONC 99.

Lambeth, 62 Bondway (TQ 3025 7780). Watching Brief by MOLAS. *NSFF* except one possible piece of Roman glass. BWV 99.

Merton

Merton, Conolly Leather Works, East Road, Wandle Bank (TQ 2650 7060). Evaluation by TVAS. 19th and 20th century building foundations and timbers. CNY 99.

Mitcham, Haslemere First School (TQ 6920 2672 - *obviously a wrong grid reference, but the one provided by English Heritage!*). Watching Brief. *NSFF*. HEM 99.

Merton, Raynes Park High School, 156 Bushey Road (TQ 2265 6860). Evaluation by MOLAS on the site of West Barnes - a medieval moated grange of Merton Priory. Roof-tile, chalk and flint nodule debris found in reworked modern deposits. BEO 99.

Richmond-upon-Thames

Kew, Kew Sewage Treatment Works Northern Area (TQ 1990 7689). Evaluation by TVAS. *NSFF*. KSW 98.

Southwark

Southwark, 71-73 Southwark Street (TQ 3204 8019). Watching Brief by AOC. Post-medieval alluvium. SHW 99.

Sutton

Carshalton, Grove Park (TQ 28031 64564). Post-excavation Assessment by SuAS. Medieval wall foundations of a building that could be the manor called Stone Court of the Beseville/de Colville family; internal garderobe with jugs and cooking pots of late 12th and early 13th century date and fragments of glass urinals. GUP 99.

Sutton, Greyhound Public House, Pound Street (TQ 2788 6445). Evaluation by SuAS. Two large mid to late 18th century pits. PDT 99.

Sutton, St Nicholas Way/Crown Road (TQ 2572 6472). Evaluation by PCA. Bronze Age tree throw hollows with worked flints; medieval chalk wall foundations and gully sealed by plough soil of the same period; post-medieval pits and ditches. Site code not given.

OBITUARY

Norman Nail

Norman Nail, a Vice-President of the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society, died on 21st May in Cornwall at the age of 82. As Chairman of the Society from 1964 to 1984 he played a prominent part in local history and archaeology. He directed many excavations in Epsom and Ewell, Cheam and Banstead, work that has added considerably to our knowledge of the past of these areas, covering a wide range of periods from prehistoric through Roman to post-medieval. Norman is remembered also for his

strenuous efforts to save local historic buildings from demolition. Retirement to Cornwall did not diminish his interest in the Epsom and Ewell area, and his booklet on the history of Waterloo House, Epsom, the oldest surviving Spa Assembly Rooms, was published as recently as April 1999.

MISCELLANY

Stane Street in Greater London

Judith Goodman

In the *Merton and Morden News* of 3rd June 1960 there is a short article and photograph under the headline 'Traces of Roman road found on Crown Site'. It reports that contractors on the construction site of Crown House, the present Civic Centre, had unearthed a layer of chalk covered with flint. Neither material occurs naturally in the district, and the assumption was that these finds were part of Roman Stane Street. This is known to have passed through Morden, and sections of it have been excavated in Stonecot Hill.

According to the report, Bernard Sunley, whose firm was the main contractor for the Crown House development, presented some of the flints to Miss Jowett, Librarian for Merton & Morden UDC and founder member of the Society. The photograph, which shows four men and a trench, unfortunately does not reproduce well.

No official record seems to have been made at the time, but, thanks to Bill Sole, the find is now registered with the Sites and Monuments Record. The exact location was in the backyard of the then Crown public house, at TQ 26500 68500.

From the December 1999 Bulletin of the Merton Historical Society, with thanks.

PUBLICATIONS

"Streatham Millennium Trails"

As part of the Streatham Society's millennium endeavours, its members have produced eight historic walk booklets, each with an accompanying map, details of vantage points and illustrations. On the basis of the one they sent as an example I can certainly recommend them. No. 4 on Streatham High Road by John Cresswell is concise yet authoritative, and would be easy to flick through with the two maps always visible - just what you want in a walk booklet. The other titles are on Central Streatham (no. 1), South Streatham (no. 2), Streatham Common (no. 3), Streatham Hill (no. 5), Streatham Hill Estates (no. 6), Streatham village (no. 7), and West Streatham (no. 8).

Obtainable for £1 each or £6.50 the set (+ 50p p&p) from The Streatham Society, 220 Woodmansterne Road, SW16 5UA; Tel: 020 8764 8314; e-mail: brianbloice@compuserve.com

The Streatham Society also organised a series of seven walks to celebrate the millennium and launch the series, but you will have already missed the first three. The others, all of which proceed at 2.30 pm, are:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 30th July | Streatham Hill Estates. Meet at the Crown and Sceptre, Streatham Hill |
| 13th August | Streatham Village. Meet at St Leonard's Church, Tooting Bec Gardens |
| 27th August | Central Streatham. Meet at Streatham Hill Station. |
| 10th September | Streatham Common. Meet at the Rookery Café, Streatham Common South. |

For further information contact Brian Bloice at the address given above.

“Gerrard Winstanley in Elmbridge” by David Taylor

This year marks the 350th anniversary of the ending of an episode in the history of Cobham that actually caused a shaking at the seat of national government.

Gerrard Winstanley and the Diggers have been called the first communists, the forefathers of English Socialism, and the first Christian Socialists. Winstanley is considered by some to have been as influential in the founding of the Society of Friends (Quakers) as George Fox. When Lenin erected his first monument to pioneer revolutionaries in Moscow in 1917, Winstanley's name was added alongside those of Marx and Engels.

At the time of the English Revolution when the Monarchy had been brought to an end and England was a republic, Winstanley believed that he had received a divine commission to make the earth “a common treasury”. Together with a small band of followers, many of them from Cobham, he set upon digging up the common land first on St George's Hill in neighbouring Walton-on-Thames, and then on the Little Heath at Cobham.

There has been considerable interest in Winstanley and the Diggers for many years. Last year an international conference was held in Walton and this year Elmbridge Borough Council has agreed to the setting up of a monument to Winstanley near St George's Hill and the creation of a Winstanley Trail around the Borough.

A great number of books have been written upon the broader aspects of this historic episode, dealing with both the religion and politics of Winstanley. Local historian and author David Taylor has now revised and enlarged a pamphlet he first produced some years ago, to coincide with the inauguration of the Winstanley project in Elmbridge.

This illustrated booklet, with an introduction by the leading expert on this period of our country's history, Christopher Hill, firmly sets Winstanley and his followers in the local scene, and reproduces many of the contemporary accounts of what was happening in Cobham and Walton.

Copies obtainable, priced £4.95 (free delivery in Cobham, elsewhere add 50p), from Appleton Publications, 4 Cedar Avenue, Cobham, Surrey KT11 2AB.

CONFERENCES

Extractive Industries in Surrey

Saturday 14th October 2000

St Matthew's Church Hall, 71 Station Road, Redhill

A one-day meeting with morning lectures and displays, and site visits in the afternoon.

- 9.30 am Registration and coffee
- 10.20 Welcome by Dr Gerry Moss, Chairman of SIHG
- 10.30 Silver Sand Mining *Malcolm Todd*
- 11.25 Bricks and Tiles *Ian West*
- 12.20 pm Technology transfer in rural Surrey: the lime kilns at Betchworth and Brockham and their European origins *Paul Sowan*
- Lunch break, with displays open until 1.40
- 2.30-5 pm Visits using own transport to Betchworth lime kilns, led by Paul Sowan, or Reigate sand mines, led by Malcolm Todd.

Fee: £6 to include coffee and a site visit.

For further information contact Gordon Knowles, 7 Squirrels Green, Bookham, Leatherhead, Surrey KT23 3LE; Tel: 01372 458396.

COUNCIL FOR KENTISH ARCHAEOLOGY

Celebrating 2000 Years of Christian Heritage
A conference to celebrate the new millennium
Christ Church University College, Canterbury
Saturday 4th November 2000, 2 - 5.30 pm

Christianity in Roman Britain *Dr Thomas Blagg*
Saxon Churches in Kent *Brian Philp*
Monasticism in Kent, 1066-1540 *Tim Tatton-Brown*
Churches in Retirement *Roy Tricker*

Tickets: £3 payable to CKA and sae please, from CKA, 7 Sandy Ridge, Borough Green, TN15 8HP

WHAT SHOULD I DO WITH MY RECORDS?

A half-day Conference organised by the SyAS and Surrey History Service
Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking
Saturday October 7th 2000, 9.30 am to 1 pm

9.30am Registration and coffee

10 How to Keep Records. *A SHS conservator*

11 Coffee

11.13 The Surrey Archaeological Society Library. *Gillian Drew*

11.30 What Records are Kept at the Surrey History Centre. *Archivist from the SHS*

There will be time for questions and comments before finish at 1pm.

There is an optional guided tour of the History Centre at 2pm.

No cost, but if you'd like to attend write to Gillian Drew, 4 Silver Birches Way, Elstead, Godalming, Surrey GU8 6JA, Tel: 01252 702237.

COURSES

GCE A and GCE AS Level Archaeology Courses

Farnham Adult Education Centre, West Street: GCE AS Level. Mondays 10am - 12.30pm.

30 weeks from 11th September. Tel: 01252 723888

Farnham College, Morley Road: GCE AS Level. Wednesdays 7pm - 9.30pm.

30 weeks from 20th September. Tel: 01252 716988

Godalming College, Tuesley Lane: GCE AS Level. Thursdays 7pm - 9.30pm.

28 weeks from 28th September. Tel: 01483 423526

Guildford College, Stoke Park: GCE A Level. Tuesdays 6.45 - 9.15pm.

30 weeks from 12th September. Tel: 01483 448585

Horsham College, Collyers: GCE AS Level. Tuesdays 10.45 - 12.45pm

28 weeks from 19th September. Tel: 01403 210822

or freephone 0500 331234.

All courses are run by Elizabeth Whitbourn. Tel: 01483 420575.

Experimental Archaeology

Farnham Adult Education Centre, West Street. Fridays 29th September and 6th October

10am-12 noon, plus a field trip on Sunday 15th October. Tel: 01252 723888

The Forest Adult Education Centre, Horsham. Mondays 18th and 25th September, 7.30-9.30pm, plus a field trip on Saturday 23rd September.

Tel: 01403 261088.

Both courses will be run by Elizabeth Whitbourn. Tel: 01483 420575.

Archaeology Without Digging

Farnham Adult Education Centre, West Street. Fridays 10am - 12 noon for five weeks from 3rd November. Tel: 01252 723888.

Kent Archaeological Field School

Kent Field Study Centre, near Faversham

Saturday and Weekend Courses from July to October 2000

- 15th July **'The Roman Villa'**. Led by Ernest Black, author of *"Roman Villas in the South-East"*. Lullingstone Villa will be visited in the afternoon.
- 19-20th August **'Post-Excavation Analysis'**: washing, sorting, descriptions, illustration and report writing.
- 26th August **'Human Skeletal remains'**. Led by Trevor Anderson, consultant to Canterbury Archaeological Trust. On-site recording, analytical methods, afternoon 'hands-on' sessions on excavated skeletons.
- 2nd/3rd September **'Gardens and their History'**. Saturday introduction to the 800 year development of garden design; Sunday visit to Sissinghurst and Great Dixter. £70 fee to include all entrance fees.
- 9th September **'What is Archaeology?'** Led by Paul Wilkinson. Morning session on how sites are discovered and excavated. Afternoon visits to Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman sites.
- 16th September **'How to identify Roman Pottery'**. Led by Malcolm Lyne, the well-known Roman pottery expert.
- 23/24th September **'Field Survey and Geophysics'**. How to locate archaeological sites by studying topography and land-use. On Saturday the location of a site using a theodolite and GIS will be explained. On Sunday a geophysical survey will be undertaken.
- 7/8th October **'Archaeological Drawing'**. Led by Jane Russell, illustrator for the Field Archaeology Unit at University College, London. Pottery on Saturday; bone, metal and worked stone on Sunday.
- 14/15th October **'Medieval Churches'**. Led by Tim Tatton-Brown. Building practices and the uses of different types of stones. Both afternoons will be spent visiting Canterbury and nearby churches.
- 21/22 October **'Fieldwalking and Historic Maps'**. Led by Paul Wilkinson. Sunday will involve a practical fieldwalking session.
- 28/29 October **'Study of Artefacts'**, to include a Sunday visit to Iron Age, Roman and medieval sites found by fieldwork and to study the artefacts.
- 30/31 October **'The Study of Roman Roads'**. Led by Paul Wilkinson. To include the excavation of a section of Watling Street just by the Field Study Centre.

Fees: £30 per day (except 2/3rd September) to include tea/coffee.

Local accommodation on request.

For further information contact the Kent Archaeological Field School, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP; Tel: 020 8987 8827 or 0585 700 112.

Building Conservation And The Use Of Traditional Materials And Processes *Weald and Downland Open Air Museum*

Practical workshops and seminars for surveyors, craft workers and anyone else interested in building conservation.

26-28 September **Repair of traditionally constructed brickwork. Gerard Lynch**
Causes of failure and decay, inappropriate materials and techniques, selecting methods of repair. Practical sessions include cutting out bricks, taking out defective joints, stitch repairs and reinforcement, patch pointing using lime and mortar, cleaning brickwork. £200.

Enquiries about this, and other courses yet to be announced, to Diana Rowsell, Training Co-ordinator in the Museum Office, Singleton, Chichester, West Sussex on 01243 811353.

LECTURE SERIES

25th Series of Industrial Archaeology Lectures
University of Surrey, Guildford, Lecture Theatre F
11 meetings 7.30 to 9.30 pm

2000

3 October **Shane Gould**, Essex County Council Planning Dept.
Industrial Archaeology in Essex

17 October **Gordon Knowles**, SIHG
The Horsham/Guildford Direct Railway

31 October **Clive Ellam**, President of the Newcomen Society
RAE Farnborough, When Engineering Was Fun

14 November **John Price**, Director, Conservation Services
Retrieving Intact - Saving Larger Fragile Structures

28 November **Alan Thomas**, SIHG
Fatal Flaws - Some Industrial Disasters

12 December **Members' Evening**

CHRISTMAS BREAK

2001

9 January **Professor Phil Williams**, Leicester University
The History of Marine Radar

23 January **Paul Hill**, Curator, Kingston Museum
Edward Muybridge - father of Cinematography

6 February **Grahame Boyes**, Railway and Canal Historical Society
Research Skills for Industrial History

20 February **Bob Ratcliffe**, President, Rochester Archaeological Unit
Industrial Archaeology of the Medway Valley

6 March **Phil Jones**, Surrey County Archaeological Unit
The Pottery Industry of Medieval Surrey

Fees: £45 or £40 for SyAS/SIHG members. (Single lectures £5).

For further details contact Tony Stevens Tel: 01483 565375.

EXHIBITIONS

Wey Lade

Salters, Castle Street, Guildford

9th to 23rd September 11 am - 4 pm

Exhibition, activities and talks in Salters on the theme of transport and cargo on the River Wey. Produced in conjunction with the National Trust at Dapdune Wharf for Heritage Day. Admission free.

TRAINING EXCAVATIONS

Kent Archaeological Field School Roman Villa Excavation

Two 8-day courses, 22-29th July and 30th July to 6th August.

Excavation techniques to be taught will include survey methods, single context planning, stratification, excavation techniques, planning, section recording, and site archive matters.

Fees: £30 per day.

For further information contact the Kent Archaeological Field School, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP; Tel: 020 8987 8827 or 0585 700 112.

LECTURE MEETINGS

July 27th

"Burial Grounds of London" by Leslie Grout to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall of the Literary Institute, Egham High Street, at 8.00 pm.

July 28th

"Thames Living History" by Mike Webber to the Wandsworth Historical Society, following their AGM at the Friends Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street at 8.00 pm.

2nd August

"Tolworth Court Moated Manor" by Julie Wileman to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society, at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell, at 7.45 for 8.00 pm.

9th August

"Unearthing Roman Remains in Colchester" by Peter Johnstone to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45pm.

4th September

"Travellers and Traffic during the Coaching Era, 1650-1850" by Judith Hunter to the Woking History Society, at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford, at 8.00 pm. Visitors £2.

6th September

"Spitalfields: from Roman Britain to the 18th Century" by Chris Thomas to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45pm.

15th September

"The Management and Historic Value of Ashtead Common" by Bob Warnock, Head Keeper of the Commons, to the Leatherhead and District Local History Society in the Dixon Hall, Letherhead Institute, 67 High Street, at 7.30 for 8.00 pm. Non-members £2 including coffee.

Next Issue: Copy required by 28th July for the August issue.

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